

LEADING ARTICLES—April 17, 1931

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
"NO FOOLIN' "
A. F. OF L. BUSINESS SURVEY
DISCUSSES COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
APRIL UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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standing on Books at 1.00

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HAIGHT BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
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of FOUR (4) per cent per annum was declared,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
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THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

LABOR TEMPLE

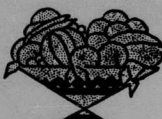
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO

this
food
question . .

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but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
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Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. A. Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 39th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Store Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland 4, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Rosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 42—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners Jo. 44—112 Valencia.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 17, 1931

No. 11

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Public Hearing on California State Federation of Labor's Bill

Proponents and opponents of the unemployment insurance bill, A. B. No. 77, pending in the California Legislature, presented their views at a recent public hearing in the Assembly chamber of the State Capitol.

Judge McGuinness of Dunsmuir, chairman of the Assembly committee on insurance, presided at the meeting.

The first speaker for the proponents of an unemployment reserve fund was Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. Mr. Scharrenberg spoke in part as follows:

"Every American citizen who does any serious thinking frankly admits that unemployment is the most serious evil of the times. The service of the man and women for wages is the most perishable thing that can be bought or sold. It cannot be conserved, and, if not disposed of, is lost with every passing minute. Such loss is irreparable to the individual directly concerned and represents, moreover, corresponding waste and lasting harm to the community, where it produces a floating and discontented population, weakened family ties, deterioration of individual character, cheap and unsanitary living places, slums, pauperization and crime. The worst of its results is that in periods of depression the first to suffer are those least able to protect themselves, who must earn today what they eat today, and who if they cannot work must perish.

Soundness of Reserve Funds

"The continued existence of this evil is a challenge to our civilization, and the utmost efforts of organized society should be immediately directed to its removal. The California State Federation of Labor, in sponsoring the Hornblower Bill, proposes the establishment of an unemployment reserve fund. Long ago big business in America recognized the wisdom of accumulating 'reserves,' or a 'surplus,' so as to be able to pay dividends to stockholders during unproductive periods. In other words, big business has long since accepted the soundness of maintaining a reserve fund for those who have their money invested in the business.

"When will big business accord equal recognition and grant equal security for the workers who turn the wheels of industry?

"Today no one seriously challenges the following facts:

"Volume of production has, since the coming of mass production, gone steadily upward.

"Numbers of those employed have gone steadily downward.

"Total volume of wages has gone down, though the wages of those retained in employment have gone up.

"The result of these trends has been a diminishing mass purchasing power, more and more unable to satisfy its needs or to move by purchase the growing stream of output.

Unemployment Is Destructive

"Whatever other causes may have contributed, we have unemployment as the natural consequence of a national industrial system that uses its mechanization to destroy men and women. This cannot continue indefinitely without severe reckoning.

"Most of the great industrial nations on earth have earnestly attempted to meet the terrible consequences of machine and mass production.

"Unemployment insurance systems are in effect in nearly a score of foreign nations.

"The first national unemployment insurance act was put into effect in Great Britain in 1911. Prior to that time, however, the trade unions of the country and certain continental nations had established the policy of paying regular allowances to members who were out of work; and later unemployment relief was granted by the public authorities of municipalities or communes of several countries, or the trade unions' unemployment funds were subsidized.

"France in 1905, Norway in 1906, and Denmark in 1907 introduced the latter system, known as the Ghent system, on a state as opposed to a communal basis, but with certain important modifications, and these systems were the forerunner of the establishment of compulsory unemployment insurance on a national scale.

"Insurance schemes in foreign countries are either voluntary or compulsory, fostered and aided by the state, and are designed for the immediate relief of unemployment.

Millions Now Protected by Insurance

"A recent compilation by the International Labor Office, functioning under the League of Nations, shows the 44,629,000 workers in ten countries are protected by compulsory unemployment insurance. Nearly 3,000,000 workers in eight other countries enjoy the same security by a system of voluntary unemployment insurance.

"What is being done in America to provide a degree of security against forced unemployment? Very little, indeed!

"A few of the more progressive corporations have established 'company unemployment reserve funds' and a few, a very few, of the more enterprising trade unions have negotiated and perfected joint schemes wherein both employers and workers contribute. But the total number of workers covered by all these plans is a mere fraction of the grand total engaged in American industrial enterprise.

"Unemployment insurance under state auspices is opposed by big business as too radical a remedy. We admit that A. B. No. 77 is a radical departure from the existing order of things. And big business objects to this measure because it proposes a change in the distribution of the profits of industry which will give a preferred claim to human labor."

Dr. Gulick's Address

The second speaker for the bill was Dr. Charles A. Gulick, Jr., associate professor of economics at the University of California, Berkeley.

He began by pointing out that though our statistical information relating to unemployment was unsatisfactory, there existed a rather remarkable unanimity of the estimates on the extent of continuous persistent unemployment. These estimates indicate that since 1901 we have never had less than one million workmen without jobs at any time—even during the war activity of 1917-1918.

The chief significance of this persistent unemployment, aggravated in depression times, is the economic waste that results from it—a waste that results from the fact that men are not working and also from the fact that men who fear to lose their jobs attempt to prolong them and are consequently not so efficient.

From this condition the conclusion was drawn

that it might be good, sound business policy to set up reserves against employment, just as corporations do against depreciation and obsolescence. A contrast was noted between the policy of large corporations in stabilizing prices—as in the case of steel rails—and in setting aside reserves to pay dividends in depression years on the one hand, and the wholesale discharge of workmen in such years on the other. The net result of these policies may be summarized by noting that in 1930 interest and dividend payments totaled \$500,000,000 more than in 1929, whereas wages totaled about \$8,000,000,000 less.

Has Hoover's Indorsement

Next it was pointed out that unemployment is a contingency like old age, accidents or fires which could be met by insurance; that nearly ten years ago Herbert Hoover recommended unemployment insurance in the hands of regular insurance companies as the "greatest safeguard to our industrial stability"; and that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has been studying the possibilities and has recently requested permission from the state of New York to engage in such business.

The objection that European compulsory unemployment systems had degenerated into "dole" systems was answered, first, by reminding the committee that the Hornblower bill provided for a voluntary system; secondly, reports of British committees and experts were quoted to show that the charges that an "army of unemployed" was being created and men enabled to live in idleness when they could get work was "idle and irresponsible talk." But the answer emphasized was that we have in America a method of meeting unemployment which is much more accurately described as a "dole" than are the European schemes.

We Already Have "Dole"

Many of our prominent individuals and organizations who have warned against a "dole" have been devoting considerable time in the past six months to setting up emergency committees, organizing soup kitchens and similar relief measures.

No one knows how much has been spent, or ever will know. All we know is that the methods have been haphazard, unco-ordinated, and almost planless. In the face of these facts we are in no position to criticize other nations for having a "dole." On the contrary, we should praise them for their courage and intelligence in doing more than we have to combat this great evil of unemployment.

Opponents Heard From

The opposition to the Hornblower bill was briefly presented by the president of the California Manufacturers' Association and then, at great length, by J. R. Molony, insurance "expert" and special representative of the California Manufacturers' Association. Molony vigorously denounced unemployment insurance as a degrading dole system which was advocated largely by foreigners. The same Molony, before a California Senate committee twenty years ago, bitterly opposed the enactment of the workmen's compensation insurance and safety act. He has not changed in twenty years. He is still opposed to all progress.

Ralph Taylor, representing reactionary agricultural interests, and two gentlemen claiming to represent the unemployed, also spoke against the bill. The former were against it because it would cost

(Continued on Page Five)

"NO FOOLING!"

By Robert Whitaker

The front page of the first section of a Los Angeles newspaper presents a tragic aspect this Wednesday morning, April 1, 1931. The first two columns to the left are occupied with the introductory paragraphs detailing the ghastly account of the earthquakes which have wrought such ruin at Managua, the capital city of Nicaragua. The corresponding columns on the right hand of the same page give the beginnings of the distressing story of the accident near the village of Bazaar, in Kansas, which caused the death of the famous football coach, Knute Rockne, and seven other passengers of the ill-fated airship which went to quick destruction there.

Both stories run over to the inside pages, and it is in no spirit of captious criticism that attention is called to the fact that more space and prominence are given to the dramatic demise of the football hero and his associates, who are rather incidentally mentioned, than is given to the much vaster catastrophe in the Nicaraguan city. Our sporting heroes mean more to multitudes of the American people than our world relations and events of international significance.

Befuddled by Slogans

From the viewpoint of an intelligent interest in the problems of labor the cartoon on the front page of the same paper is, however, more significant than is this primacy of public interest in our sporting heroes. The cartoon occupies three columns in width, and is nearly eight inches deep. It is headed, "No Fooling!" in recognition of the fact that this is April Fool morning. The upper part of the cartoon presents the familiar picture of the dwarfed and half-stooped-over figure representative of the American public. With his left hand on his hip, near the pocket, and his right hand holding his chin, while he scrutinizes skeptically the object before him, he is looking intently at a fallen pocketbook, bulging with dollar-marked bills. The pocketbook is labeled, "Business Pick-up," and the projecting papers reveal at one end the legend, "General Improvement in Industry," and at the other end, "Employment Increase." An enigmatic double circle of multiplied footprints, making a kind of figure 8, surrounds the fallen purse, and extends to the front of the stooping figure of the man.

Portent of World Disaster

Altogether the thing is more infantile than any amount of disproportionate emphasis upon the world of sport could be. It is an open confession that the revival of business is to the business world of our day a circumstance as accidental and happy-go-lucky as finding a pocketbook filled with bank notes, on a street corner. Also it is an admission that the average man, as represented by the human figure in the cartoon, is inclined to regard all the assurances that fortune is at hand very much as he would view April Fool Day junk on the sidewalk. And back of both these implicit acknowledgments of our American business and publicity managers as to their own utter ignorance of economic crises, their cause and cure, and of the want of faith toward such miserable misleadership which is growing among the common people, there is the unintended exhibit of a world disaster, which continues with us, vastly more tragic than air accidents, however pathetic, and earthquakes, however catastrophic.

More Tragic Than Earthquake

For the fact that there are probably not less than thirty million unemployed in the chief capitalist nations of the world who are wearing themselves to death seeking for a chance to earn a living for themselves and their dependents, and that our own country, the richest in the world, is perhaps more hard pressed with this absurd and criminal situation than is any other land, is more tragic than

any earthquake that ever happened, or any air accident within the range of possibility. And these more absurd and more criminal assurances of our business managers that in some way prosperity is returning to us as one might pick up a lost pocketbook on the street are the limit of public insult in the situation in which we are.

In the town where I spent my boyhood mainly, and worked years in the famous watch factory, Waltham, Mass., a little girl toppled off her seat in school in a dead faint the other day. When the teacher revived her the child gave this apology for her weakness: "It was sister's turn to have breakfast this morning." Think of it! little ones, in such a land as ours, tumbling down in a faint in school because it "was sister's turn to have breakfast this morning."

Statement Probably Exaggerated

In El Rio, Calif., when two children fainted for want of food, it was found that more than a dozen of them were on the verge of starvation. A United States Senator, Caraway of Arkansas, made the statement the other day, so the press reports, that "a thousand people a day are starving to death in the United States." Over against these items set the figures quoted more recently by "Labor," published in Washington, D. C., as to the relative standing of capitalist dividends and interest and the wage loss in the United States for the year 1930 as compared with the year 1929. The increase of interest and profits to stockholders, bondholders, and their kind, taken together, was \$428,000,000 in 1930 as against 1929. The wage loss, by the same comparison, was \$9,600,000,000.

Loot Increased Million a Day

Now such figures are too large to mean anything to the ordinary mind. Let us state them this way. During the year of depression, 1930, when this same sort of pick-up pocketbook stuff was being given out, from month to month by the capitalist press and platform, American capitalism increased its loot from the workers at the rate of considerably more than a million dollars a day, Sundays included, with a margin of more than five million a month to spare. At the same time American wages experienced a falling off of over twenty-six million dollars a day. And children fainting in our public schools because it was "sister's turn to have breakfast this morning"! One wonders what Noah's God is about that He doesn't send us a flood again. And there are ominous signs enough that one is on the way.

Is Labor Taking Notice?

Really it is incredible that American labor takes this pickup guff of the capitalist papers as indifferently as it does. Or is the indifference more apparent than real? Labor can meet the damages of earthquake and fire. Labor in time will learn, with the aid of science, how to build airships whereon frost and wind will work in vain to defeat the safety devices of men. But how long will labor wait on the more disastrous mismanagement of world affairs by the usurers and profiteers of the world? The day cannot tarry many more Aprils upon such incompetence among the higher-ups. There will be an hour when "No fooling!" will be written large upon the banners of an organized labor force that will wait upon no street pocketbooks for prosperity but will set in order all the industry of the earth.

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NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR

The strike of 20,000 miners in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, Pennsylvania, has been ended, the grievance committee announces.

Michigan rejected capital punishment at a referendum election April 7, defeating the Foster bill, providing execution of first-degree murderers.

In a final report to the New York Legislature, the State Crime Commission declared that racketeering was costing the people of the United States from \$12,000,000,000 to \$18,000,000,000 annually.

Madison, Wis., building craftsmen were locked out by employers who demanded lower wages and the anti-union shop. The employers would cut rates 50 cents an hour for some trades.

Governor White of Ohio has asked the State Senate to authorize him to name a committee to make an investigation of unemployment and of the feasibility of unemployment insurance.

Organized miners and coal owners at Terre Haute, Ind., renewed their agreement that must be approved by a miners' convention. The miners will continue work until a decision is reached.

Only 3147 aliens entered the United States in February for permanent residence. This is the smallest number in any month since 1820, beyond which records of the government do not extend.

J. J. Castellini, former president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' National Bank, was found guilty of misapplication of bank funds by a jury in the United States District Court of Cincinnati.

One hundred miners who made a public appeal at Pineville, Ky., for unemployment relief were told that neither the county nor the Red Cross could aid them.

Labor organizations throughout New York state are called upon to resist any attempts at wage reductions, in a statement issued by the executive council of the State Federation of Labor.

In a recent speech at Toledo, Ohio, assailing the power trust, Senator Wheeler, of Montana, predicted that the next Congress will pass over a presidential veto the Norris bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals.

Gains in industrial employment in Ohio ranging from 1 per cent in Toledo to 5 in Dayton, 3 in Cleveland and Canton and 4 in Youngstown, were recorded in March, the bureau of business research of Ohio State University reports.

Governor Roosevelt has signed a legislative bill which amends the New York City charter to authorize that city to issue \$10,000,000 of temporary indebtedness during this year for emergency unemployment relief.

Ill health compelled John J. Mossop to resign as a member of the international board of auditors, United Mine Workers, after 32 years' continuous service in that position. He is one of the "old guard" in the miners' organization.

Speaking at a meeting of Paducah trade unionists, Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, advocated the five-day week as a solution of the unemployment problem, saying that recent legislation had not only failed to solve the problem, but contributed to the business depression.

Fishermen in the Firth of Clyde, in Scotland, refused to put to sea recently because buyers would not pay more than what they declared was a "starvation price." The price offered was 25 cents a basket of about 400 herring. The men demanded 75 cents and refused a compromise of 37 cents.

Fifteen states have old age pension laws, as a result of the passage of new legislation in three states last month, bringing the number of new laws passed during the 1931 legislative session to seven—a record in this field, according to the American Association for Old Age Security.

Workers in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's factory at Akron, Ohio, are facing wage cuts ranging from 5 to 20 per cent. The 13,000 employees are notified of this reduction in the form of "reclassification." The B. F. Goodrich Company has taken similar action and other concerns are reported to be contemplating like action.

A country-wide movement for a forty-eight-hour week as one means of preventing unemployment was urged by Treasurer Ernest N. Hood, of Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass., manufacturers of Pequot union-made sheets, at the Conference on Unemployment held by the Cambridge League for Women Voters at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Rabbi Bricker of Euclid Avenue Temple, Cleveland, Ohio, declared in a plea for men to think straight rather than continue the cause of the industrial depression, "Reduction of wages is economic fumbling. The way out lies in higher wages, not in lower buying power of workers, who are the nation's best customers." The rabbi predicted a four-hour day.

William Walter King, of McLean, Va., has been appointed special representative to Secretary of Labor Doak to aid in the establishment of employment agencies throughout the country. King for the past five years has served as secretary to G. William W. Hanger, of the United States Board of Mediation. Prior to the World War he was American secretary to the Russian embassy in Washington.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Continued from Page 3)

too much and the latter opposed the bill because it did not go far enough.

Hornblower Summarizes Discussion

Assemblyman Hornblower in an able address summarized the arguments submitted during the evening. He declared that the principle upon which his bill is based has recently received additional support from hard-headed business men, who point out that well-managed concerns set aside funds out of which dividends are paid to shareholders when plants are idle. It is logical and reasonable, they affirm, to set up also an unemployment reserve fund out of which a portion of wages may be paid when employers are involuntarily idle.

John G. Longsdale, speaking in 1930 as president of the American Bankers' Association, said: "Well-managed industry long ago learned the wisdom of insuring regular payments of dividends by holding back a part of its earnings as surplus . . . The establishment and maintenance of an unemployment fund would not be a radical change in policy, but rather an enlargement of the old policy."

Labor Is Not a Commodity

"As a matter of fact," insisted Mr. Hornblower, "the ancient manner of viewing the employment relation must be discarded. The worker's relation to industry is not the relation of a commodity to a market. It is the relation of one co-operating with another to secure a mutually beneficial result. The idea that there can be, legitimately and acceptably, such a thing as a surplus of labor—which means a surplus of humanity—is repugnant to thinking people. The surpluses of the future may be surpluses of commodities, but not of labor. We may have and must have surpluses which will be reserves, but they will be of money and of commodities, not of labor. Indeed, why should not industry create a reserve to protect labor in those periods when production can be slowed down? There are reserves for capital. The time has come to prepare reserves for labor."

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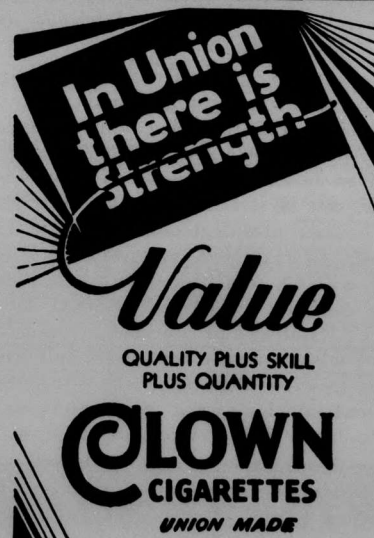
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RUN O' THE HOOK

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to Rm. 604,
16 First Street, San Francisco.

Frank Guinee, for several years foreman at the Primo Press, passed away at his home last Sunday and the burial was held Tuesday of this week. Mr. Guinee had been in apparent good health up to the time of his death, passing away in his sleep. A wife and daughter are left to mourn his passing. Frank had in the past been active in union affairs, having been on different committees and always willing to do his part as a union man.

Col. J. S. Niles has returned to his home in Stockton after visiting friends here and in the bay region for the past week.

Joe Hazzard, pensioner of New York Union No. 6, who has been visiting friends here for several months, will return to his home in New York City on Saturday, going by boat through the Panama Canal.

Eddie Rayburn, sergeant-at-arms at No. 21's meetings, who entered Letterman Hospital last week, is reported to be doing well. He is in Ward 10, room 7.

Anthony ("Tony") Bihn, member of No. 21 and a resident of San Francisco for many years, was taken ill last week and is now confined in the San Francisco Hospital in Ward 23, where he would welcome visits from his many friends.

Burt L. White, printer and linotype expert since the days of the earliest models of that machine, has announced his resignation from employment with the Linotype Company in Los Angeles and will soon open an independent supply house with service department in that city for Linotype and Intertype users. Few men are better known to the printing fraternity in all of the western states than Burt White, and his many friends will wish him well in his new undertaking.

The customers and friends of the Grace C. Hamblen trade composition plant in Eighth street have received the following announcement: On Friday, April 10, 1931, Master Louis George Gyropal arrived in San Francisco to make his home with Mr. and Mrs. Lester I. Gyropal. He immediately became president and general manager of the Grace C. Hamblen linotype plant; however, since it will be some time before he secures a working card, he has agreed to allow his mother (Grace C. Hamblen) to continue as business manager and wishes all the customers and friends of the plant to know that there will be no change in the present policies of the shop, unless an opportunity to better the service should occur.

A New York paper of last week tells of plans of the Board of Education of that city to construct a new public vocational school in the heart of the city, where all branches of the printing industry and allied crafts will be taught. The institute will be under construction by the early part of next year. The structure will rise at least ten stories above the street. It is said to be the first time that a building for such a comprehensive program of trade training has ever been designed.

It is noted in Editor and Publisher that two new daily papers have made their appearance during the month. The first of the two was added to the R. H. Gore list recently, when the Daytona Beach, Fla., Sun-Record began publication, with the first issue containing sixteen pages. The second paper was the Providence (R. I.) Evening Telegram, with its first issue April 13. Previously it was a weekly.

An article in Editor & Publisher dealing with the improvement in makeup technique achieved by dailies in the last year tells of a rubber type suitable for commercial printing that has been perfected by engineers of a large rubber concern. The next step should be a rubber matrix for the

linotype, and if that should be accomplished the writer can vision a smile of joy on the face of the composing room machinists as the solution of broken mats and squirts would then be solved.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 21 will be held at the Labor Temple in Sixteenth street, on Sunday, April 19, at 1 o'clock. Many matters of importance will come before the members and nominations for office for the coming May election will be held.

The label contest of No. 21 is still being conducted and continues for another month. Non-labeled matter turned in for the last two months has been very satisfactory and it is hoped the members will continue their interest. Winners of the prizes given this month by No. 21 are D. C. Hanna, 1214 pieces; A. Odegard, 59; and Charles More, 25.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

What has become of the San Francisco news in the Journal?

Advertising in "The Call" is keeping up so well that the office has to hire some extra help occasionally. But there are enough subs to take care of the surplus.

There is some talk of group insurance being taken out in this office. If the average age in the other departments is as low as in the composing room(?), the premiums should be very small.

With the return of baseball, the fudge department is again in operation. Ernie Darr, ably assisted by "Red" Bender and the entire editorial room force, is again in his glory.

'Way back in 1902 "Hoot" Lees used to sub for Charlie Sarcander on the "Bulletin." Last week Charlie subbed for "Hoot." One good turn deserves another.

How about No. 21 having a picnic this fall, or a dance? Let's get acquainted.

Last Saturday a bunch of the boys attended the dance given each week by Jim Ramsey at the Eagles' Hall, on Golden Gate avenue. Jim got the idea of running a family dance through the lack of exercise between quitting time Saturday afternoon and Monday morning. Jim runs a lino in our shop.

The gang here would be surprised to see how some of the "youngsters" can trip the light fantastic, or whatever they call it. A hearty greeting is extended any of the union members by Ramsey to "Come in; the water's fine."

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Bill Hammond entered a hospital Monday to undergo an operation for a throat affection. Two weeks he expects will pass before he can read proof again.

The movies have an "it" girl, remarked Sid Tiers, and the "News" has an "if" boy—Maury Clement—he will "if" he can, if, according to Sid, saving Harry lots of trouble manufacturing alibis.

In passing Bull Donnelly a certain gentleman remarked extremely carelessly that a neighborhood restaurant where he eats lunch was afire. Bull rode the phone till a reporter was sent to get the story, which was a dud, there being no fire. Now this same gentleman has been quite successful in putting across on Bull various erroneous reports, but Bull is emphatic in asserting he will fall for no more of his bull.

Considerable has been written as to whether a split infinitive ever is permissible. Grammarians generally regard it as an error but a few authorities, according to Professor Locker of Part Time Hi, to whom we are indebted for this information, grant it a limited use for rhetorical or special emphasis. The educator defines the split infinitive as one so used that a word or words are inserted between the sign (to) and the root (verbal) portion of the infinitive. Example: He was able to very carefully and intelligently assist me. Correct: He was able very carefully and intelligently to assist me.

A small quantity of la luna was being auctioned. Offered to Vic Cimenio, office boy, he declined to purchase unless allowed to sample, which he did, a full half, and refilled with Spring Valley. Vic then refused to buy, and his pal, Phil Scott, grabbed it for just twice what it was offered to Vic. Evidence merely that a Scotchman can be flamdoodled, despite the whole world.

Rube Burrow, with a sub t. f., is superintending the shearing of his sheep, large flocks of which roam the hills and dales of his Mendocino county estate.

Example of rapid repartee beneath the incandescents: Rabbi Henno—To get away with that boloney you must think there's something wrong with me. Harry Harvey—Sh-sh! Keep it under your hat.

An all-wise Providence gives us our relatives, exclaimed Herb Hail devoutly, but we can pick our own teeth.

The annual picking up of baseball, dusting out the moth balls and winding up robot umpires was coincidental this year with the gift of a pair of situations—perhaps we should say the restoration—to Jimmy Donnelly and Neal Henderson.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The April meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, the 19th.

If there has been any "substantial progress," as claimed by Mr. McArdle, in the round table conferences held between the officers of the M. T. D. U. and President Howard and the executive council of the I. T. U. in the discussion of Mr. McArdle's alleged peace plan the evidence is not visible to the naked eye. It is stated that Mr. McArdle and his advisers have made no concessions looking toward a peaceful settlement other than the offer made by them in the first conference. This offer the president and executive council of the I. T. U. declined to accept. The reasons given by President Howard in his refusal to agree to the one-sided peace proposal of Mr. McArdle were eminently sound and logical. The would-be peace plan of Messrs. McArdle and Roberts would be, in effect, for President Howard to suggest to the court through his legal representatives that the court render a decision favorable to the McArdle, Roberts, et al., crowd as filed by them in their ancillary bill of complaint. In their modest and unassuming manner, all that McArdle, Roberts, et al., ask is that they be given by the court and which they had the nerve to ask President Howard to agree to in the liberal-minded McArdle's peace plan, was to grant the officers of the M. T. D. U. complete jurisdiction over all mailer locals, and also that membership in the I. T. U. rested or depended solely upon one's membership and standing in the M. T. D. U. And what a fine state of affairs that would be! Simply a case of where the tail wagged the dog. These are bad days for dynasties, allegedly benevolent or otherwise. Invariably all dynasties prove in the end to be very much otherwise, as recent happenings have shown. Something for the autocrats of the M. T. D. U. to think over and profit thereby. "I am the king," it is reported Alfonso of Spain told his subjects. But evidently the king had another think coming, for his erstwhile loyal subjects gave Alfonso "the air."

The members of the M. T. D. U. might profit by following the example set by the citizens of Spain by giving a few mailer kings "the air," whose "exile" in the opinion of many members of the I. T. U., particularly mailers, would prove a distinct gain to the membership of the I. T. U. in general.

From a reliable source we learn that President Andy Giocola of Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2 is meeting with much success in his praiseworthy

A. F. OF L. BUSINESS SURVEY

The April Survey of Business issued by the American Federation of Labor says that the first quarter of the year ends with a firmer conviction that business has reached the bottom of the depression. Industry and trade are more active with the coming of spring, but the increase has not been more than seasonal. As yet there is no conclusive evidence that sustained recovery has begun. Competent business forecasters seem to agree that the business decline is probably at an end, and that in the fall the beginning of a more definite climb upward toward prosperity may be looked for. The unemployment situation showed improvement in March. Although unemployment is still at a high level, the development of the last two months has been encouraging. Trade unions have helped readjustment by avoiding industrial disputes. Reports from 800,000 union members show that during the worst depression months of the winter the number on strike or lockout has never been above seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the membership, and usually less than two-tenths of 1 per cent.

Flimsy Arguments for Wage Reductions

Until now there has been strong feeling against wage cuts in manufacturing circles. Present advocates of wage reductions are bankers, but at least one leading manufacturer who publicly declared against wage cutting ten months ago is now announcing that he expects to reduce wages.

The chief argument for wage reductions is based on the decline in wholesale prices. In previous depressions declines in wages have been small, even though price declines have been drastic. Clearly, if seventy years' experience has weight, wage cuts are not necessary now. Wage cuts now

efforts of improving conditions for the members of that forward-looking mailers' local . . . An active member of one of the large mailer locals of the east writes. He says, in part: "Over 300 mailers out of work in New York. This is something for Mr. McArdle to think about; as it no doubt comes largely from handing out too many mailer cards (for votes)." Our correspondent further says: "Testimonial dinner disease has spread to Newark, N. J. And he asks: 'Why not a testimonial dinner to those 300 and more members out of work? Across the river from New York John McArdle dominates the Newark local through Cullen and George T. White.'" "Funny thing," says our correspondent, "this testimonial dinner business is always to a foreman or a superintendent," and he asks, "Why not one to a private in the ranks occasionally?" In times of depression those who are out of work are not likely to continue to support a regime that provides banquets and presents for "higher-ups" and promises only in the way of providing work for those out of work. Apparently McArdle, Roberts, et al., propose following a policy of drift in the hope that things will turn for the better. This cannot go on indefinitely. It is a time for constructive policies, despite these politicians' anxiety to avoid it, and notwithstanding all the buncombe spread abroad by these officials and their immediate supporters. Why an M. T. D. U., anyway?

"BUDDY POPPY" SALE INDORSED

The annual "Buddy Poppy" sale to be held during the week ending Memorial Day, May 30, was endorsed by the Labor Council at its regular meeting last Friday. The poppies are made in government hospitals by veterans drawing small compensation, and are purchased from them by the

would be serious, because industry is more dependent on workers' buying power than ever before.

Few Workers Escape Loss

"Cost of living has declined, therefore workers could buy as much even if wages were cut." We frequently hear this statement. But this argument does not take account of part time work and unemployment. For the last four months reports from unions show that from 18 to 20 per cent of the membership have been working part time each month. Judging from our unemployment figures and the report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, it seems probable that from 34 to 45 per cent of American wage earners have been victims of either part or full unemployment each month this winter. Since the calamity does not strike the same individuals each month, it seems probable that comparatively few families have escaped during the past year.

Reserves for Unemployment

Figures show the contrast between industry's payments to stockholders and to wage earners. Data on profits and dividend payments are based on reports from 210 industrial firms, and comparison with other figures shows that the trends of profits and dividends in these firms is in general representative of industry. Data for payments to workers covers 13,000 firms. Profits rose to a high peak in 1929, increasing 35 per cent in two years. Most of the increased earnings of these plants went to pay higher dividends to stockholders; some was held as a reserve. Dividends increased 26 per cent, wages only 8 per cent. When depression came in 1930, profits declined to a point below the 1927 level. Nevertheless, dividend payments were continued at the high 1929 level. But wage payments were cut 19 per cent

organizations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. They are sold for the benefit of veterans needing local relief by reason of unemployment, and to support widows and orphans left by veterans. Since last year's sale the local Buddy Poppy Committee has dispensed the sum of \$5,000 in relief in this city. All moneys realized from the sale this year will be used for relief of veterans and their families, including widows and orphans.

DEATH OF LABOR EDITOR

R. G. Stewart, publisher of the Cedar Rapids "Tribune," died at his home in that city on April 8, after an operation for intestinal trouble. He had been ill about a year. He was held in high esteem by his associates in the ranks of organized labor, and especially by the Typographical Union of the Iowa city, of which he was an honored and respected member. A tribute by the Cedar Rapids "Gazette-Republican" says: "The world that Ray Stewart loved will miss him, as it misses all men who fight intelligently for that in which they sincerely believe."

UNION OF DOMESTICS

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of New York's governor, favors the organization of domestic servants into a union. She says: "Organization of household workers would have the great benefit of standardizing hours and making clear the obligations of both employer and employed. It would safeguard the domestic, for it would involve some kind of inspection of their working conditions. It would help the housewife, for much of the social stigma now attached to household work would be removed, and a better type of worker would be available."

She might also have suggested that making domestic service more attractive would help re-

lieve the unemployment situation. Many young women seek less remunerative employment now because of the odium attached to what could be made an attractive and respectable vocation.

STRIKE OF CHINESE

The Chinese laundrymen of San Francisco to the number of possibly 500 have gone on strike, demanding more wages and better working conditions. When one learns what the wages of these aliens have been and the number of hours they have worked for a mere pittance it seems impossible that they should also have to contend with "rats"; but it appears that such is the case. And they announce that they consider themselves capable of dealing with strike breakers.

The Chinese laundry workers, through their union, make sixteen demands, chief of which are: Sundays, Washington's Birthday, Chinese New Year, Fourth of July and Chinese Independence Day to be observed as full holidays, with a day off each year for banqueting; shorter hours—12 instead of 15; union chairmen to have the right to visit all laundries at any time to collect dues or discuss politics and the like, increased pay, \$180 for five months' work instead of \$130; the numerous Yee family, which apparently specializes in laundry work, must join the union; seven days' notice must be given before a worker may be discharged.

BUREAU NOT GIVING OUT LISTS

Rumors that the United States Veterans' Bureau is furnishing commercial organizations the names of ex-service men borrowing on their adjusted service certificates, for circularization on various selling propositions, are without foundation, according to a communication sent to James K. Fisk, state adjutant of the American Legion, by Stanley H. Conner, manager of the San Francisco Veterans' Bureau.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1931

The State Senate has passed the bill increasing the speed limit on highways and on city streets. Does the death rate from automobile accidents justify it?

A joint legislative committee is investigating the recent award of a contract for text books to an Eastern concern by the Board of Education. Testimony of several state officials has been heard.

Judge Rudkin has ruled in the Coeur d'Alene "rum rebellion" cases that "it is no crime to tax what is forbidden." Which opens up a wonderful field for increasing the revenues of city and county.

San Francisco's new city charter has been unanimously approved by the Legislature. Its operation will be watched with concern, and it is likely that serious legal tangles will have to be unsnarled. It can not be expected to achieve the wonders promised by its proponents, and on the other hand, it may not be as bad as pictured by its opponents. Loyal San Franciscans will see that it gets a fair trial.

The Johnstown, Pa., "Democrat" reports the case of a miner who was handed a pay statement covering a two weeks' period for \$10.40. Deductions for "relief, smithing, lamps and supplies" reduced the amount received to \$5.76. The check for this amount bore the notation, "Retain this statement for income tax purposes." The "Democrat" says: "There surely is an ironic laugh in that—or a sympathetic tear."

"It is in the Senate that progressive views have in recent years found their boldest advocates," said Senator Wagner in a radio address broadcast in Germany and in the United States. "As a member of the United States Senate," he said, "I am daily reminded that Carl Schurz, the grandest spirit among the German Forty-eighters, fought his great battles for American democracy, for political idealism, for progressive liberalism, in the very chamber where it is now my honor to serve."

An Associated Press dispatch on Tuesday last announced that the Philadelphia hosiery mills, which have been "closed or running part time during the strike" which has been in effect for some weeks, would reopen full blast Wednesday, offering jobs to 5000 skilled workers. "The mills will offer their old employees their former jobs," says the news item. It is probably a bid for public

sympathy for an attempt to resume under unfair conditions, and will no doubt be ignored by the union hosiery workers.

In his report to the annual convention of the California Building Trades Council in Oakland recently President Frank C. MacDonald said: "There are thousands of employers in this country who can not give workers employment for two days a week protesting against the inauguration of a five-day week. This type of employer has fought every change. We find employers, who are being eliminated by the maladjustment of our industrial Frankenstein, opposing any increase in wages that will help to bridge the chasm between production and consumption—the very condition which renders these merchants and manufacturers unable to sell their wares."

CALIFORNIA TEXT BOOKS

Chester Rowell, whose opinions are always interesting, whatever one may think of their soundness, dips into the school text book controversy with the following:

"Which is the more important—to provide 300,000 school pupils in California with the music text-book which the educators responsible for the choice say is outstandingly the best, or adding fifty pressmen and bookbinders, for a few weeks, to the pay roll of the State Printing Office? Even conceding that a temporary job for a pressman is more important than the education of a child, is it as important as the education of 15,000 children? To judge from some of the outcry that comes from Sacramento, the answer must be 'yes.'"

Granting, for the sake of argument, that "the educators responsible for the choice" are competent judges of what particular music a public school pupil should learn, and that it is important as part of a child's education, does it make a great deal of difference what particular selections are used, or what methods, so long as the teacher is competent? Harry Hammond, the state printer, effectively answers the interrogations of Mr. Rowell, when he says: "The child is to be considered, not the textbook. It is what he is taught, and how he is taught, that counts."

INSURANCE AND THE "DOLE"

In his speech at the annual convention of the Red Cross President Hoover reaffirms his attitude on the relief problem by complimenting the organization on aiding to preserve the "great ideal" of voluntary aid to famine sufferers by avoiding a "step on the pathway of government doles." He congratulated the society on its "momentous decision" in refusing to accept a \$25,000,000 federal appropriation proposed by Congress.

One definition of a "dole" is "to deal out scantily and grudgingly." If this was the thought the President had in mind it is probable that the whole country will be in agreement with him. Necessary relief of the nature in question should be given whole-heartedly and with no thought other than the welfare of the beneficiaries.

There is a world of misunderstanding on the subject of "doles" and unemployment insurance. The bill now before the California Legislature providing for such insurance has been designated by opponents as a "dole." And yet the essence of the measure is that its beneficiaries shall contribute to the fund to be provided in the amount of 2 per cent of their wages. The employer is to contribute 1 per cent of an employee's wages. This is an effort to make the employer liable for some of the cost of unemployment distress; and it will be regarded in some quarters as an inadequate contribution. But it is better than putting the whole burden of relief on the worker. In no sense should it be considered a "dole."

Do your share in putting union men to work.
Buy union-made goods.

SOLUTION OF INDUSTRY'S PROBLEM

The Labor Clarion has quoted extensively from recent speeches by Robert P. Scripps of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers dealing with the industrial depression and making suggestions to meet the crisis. He seems to be convinced that a remedy must be found for industry's ills or the country will face the menace of Sovietism or Fascism.

Mr. Scripps is in position to exert a wonderful influence to put into effect the policies which he and his associates may determine to be feasible and meritorious. With twenty-five daily newspapers to spread the gospel of deliverance, it would seem that, with the sentiments he has made public, his opportunity for fame and recognition is at hand.

"Production is increasing constantly," says Mr. Scripps "while population is either increasing or showing a disposition to become stationary. Foreign trade alone," he insisted, "cannot right this lack of balance unless we are going to break up the machines, put the scientist in jail, and generally try to make our clocks run in reverse; the only balance to increased per capita production is increased per capita spending, or leisure, or a combination of both. Such increased spending can be achieved in one or both of two ways.

"The simplest plan might be just greatly increased, and continuously increasing hourly wages for labor. But no great stride along this line can be taken if all industry and business does not move as a unit.

"Some agency must be set up to insure that when 'A' starts out on such a course, 'B' does not lag behind and appropriate 'A's' profits before he knows it."

Of the two plans suggested by Mr. Scripps, no one will take seriously the first one, "to break up the machines, put the scientists in jail," etc. But as to the second, what he calls "the simplest plan," there can be no controversy. "Increased and continuously increasing hourly wages for labor" have received the indorsement of economists, industrialists and statesmen, not to speak of those most concerned, the workers. With this general agreement, the only step seems to be some means of putting the plan into effect.

Right here is where the rub comes. Mr. Scripps says that "no great stride along this line can be taken if all industry and business does not move as a unit." He cannot be unaware of the impossibility of such concerted action on the part of industry and business, and the machinery he suggests is woefully inadequate.

All great reforms are brought about gradually. The eight-hour day was the growth of years, and the shorter work-week was achieved by the printing trades at the greatest sacrifice ever made by a trade union, and was also a matter of years of effort. Efforts of such magnitude are not brought to fruition in a day, nor by a single stroke of a pen.

Mr. Scripps' words smack of sincerity, and the attitude of his newspapers leads to the belief that he has hopes of seeing his suggestions adopted. "The road is long by precept; by example it is short and effective." What a wonderful impetus would be given to the plan for increased wages and more leisure for workers if the Scripps-Howard newspapers would set the example!

UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY

John J. Leary, Jr., appointed by President Hoover to survey European agencies for employment and to look into the whole unemployment situation, sailed recently. Leary expects to be absent until early fall, at least. He will visit all of the principal European nations, but will not enter Russia. The material gathered by Leary will be used, with other material, to serve as a basis for formulation of a legislative proposal for a United States employment service.

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Henry Ford, basking in the pleasing warmth of a bank balance showing \$55,000,000 profits for 1930, is beginning to lose his glamour. The shine is coming off. The myth is being dissolved. The super-genius idea is getting all wet.

Because, along with the figures on Ford's enormous profits other figures are coming to light.

And because folks are remembering the grandstand play made by Ford when he told the Hoover White House conference he was going to raise wages, after which he laid off an army of men.

Ford is for Ford. He is a genius at that. And at getting on page 1, to his advantage. Whatever his low-priced transportation has done for people has been incidental, like a lot of other beneficent things.

* * *

Ford recently said, while census figures were showing over 6,000,000 unemployed, "The average man won't really do a day's work unless he is caught and can't get out of it."

Ford is a monumental ignoramus, if ignorance can be monumental. But worse, Ford is a ruthless force in a social structure that is about through with wild men.

Harry Riseman, speaking for Mayor Murphy's unemployment committee in Detroit, at about the same time, made the astonishing announcement that Detroit is paying out \$800,000 a month to maintain men thrown out of work by Ford.

But Ford says, "These are really good times, but only a few know it."

* * *

In 1929 Ford profits were \$89,000,000. In that year Edsel Ford gave \$130,000 to the Detroit Community Chest of \$3,000,000. Henry Ford gave nothing. Last year Henry Ford again gave nothing. Ford's plants are outside the city of Detroit. But when the plants shut down Detroit has to use 36 per cent of its Community Chest funds to take care of Ford's unemployed. When Ford doesn't want employees he tells them to get out—he cuts off their wages.

Of course other employers do the same but few of them try to pin upon themselves the medals with which Henry likes to decorate himself.

* * *

Ford leaped into the limelight once upon a time with a so-called minimum wage. He leaped into the limelight from the White House steps when he talked about raising wages. He took another jump when he talked about the five-day week. Ford never talks about the thousands he throws out of work. And the newspapers eat up every golden word dropped from the cagey lips of the multi-millionaire hokum purveyor.

Many think of Ford as a miracle worker. His genius as a manufacturer and maker of profits is not in dispute. It is his pose and his conduct as a social factor that are under fire.

And right there is where the shine is coming off of Henry Ford, the autocrat of Dearborn.

DOAK JOINS FEDERAL UNION

Expressing his gratification at the receipt of a gold membership card in the Federation of Federal Employees at Washington, Secretary of Labor William N. Doak declared that his department would soon be 100 per cent union. He has now achieved the distinction of being a member of an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, meeting an objection that was urged to his appointment. The secretary is also a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

WIT AT RANDOM

Wife—There's an old clothes man at the door.
Hubby—Tell him I've got all I need.—Judge.

"I thought you said you were going away for a holiday." "Yes, but I was let off with a fine."—Dublin Opinion.

Lady Driver—Tell me, George, quick! Which is the right side of the road to keep on when you're running down a hill backward like this?—Ex.

Husband—I've got to get rid of my chauffeur; he's nearly killed me four times. Wife—Oh, give him another chance.—Goblin.

Stern Parent—Willie, I'd like to go through one whole day without once scolding or punishing you. Willie—Well, mother, you have my consent.—Boston Transcript.

Old Lady (to Tommy)—Surely your mother could find pieces of material more like your trousers when she patches them. Tommy—That ain't a patch; that's me.—Ex.

"So he said I was a polished gentleman, did he?" "Well, yes. It means the same thing." "Oh; what was the exact word?" "He said you were a slippery fellow."—Ex.

Young Wife—Would you be surprised if I gave you a fifty-pound cheque for your birthday, darling? Husband—Yes, sweetest, I would. Wife—Well, here it is, all made out ready for you to sign.—Passing Show (London).

Hotel Garage Man (to fusser about midget car)—All right, sir, all right! I'll see that it's refilled and washed and polished, and if you like I'll have it left outside your bedroom door with your boots in the morning.—Boston Transcript.

"Ah," said the guest as they approached the house. "I see your son and daughter awaiting us on the porch." "No," said the host, "the girl in the short frock is my mother and the young fellow in knickers is my wife."—Capper's Weekly.

"I called on Mabel last night and I wasn't any more than inside the door before her mother asked me my intentions." "That must have been embarrassing." "Yes, but that's not the worst of it. Mabel called from upstairs and said, 'That isn't the one, mother.'"—Labor.

"I'd bet if I was married I'd be boss and tell my wife where to head in," declared the bachelor. "Yes," retorted the old married man, "and I suppose when you get to a railroad crossing you honk your horn to warn the oncoming express to get out of your way, don't you?"—Ex.

He had gone into the library to put the thing up to her father, and she was anxiously waiting on the front porch. "Well," said the suitor when he returned, "he asked me how I was fixed, and I told him I had \$3000 in the bank." And what did he say to that?" "He borrowed it."—Ex.

"Hello, is that Jones?" asked the voice at one end of the telephone. Jones said it was. "Come and have a round of golf," asked the first voice. "I'm sorry," replied Jones, "but I'm afraid I can't. You see, I'm in half mourning." "Oh!" dubiously from the other end. Then brightly, "Oh, well, what about nine holes?"—Tatler.

The Viking doorman scorns fatigue
Humming a marriage march from Grieg.
The Italian bootblack's brushes ply
To an area from "Butterfly."
The German florist sprays the palms
Crooning a lullaby of Brahms.
The French chef seasons a rich filet
To a broken phrase of Charpentier.
The Russian liftman signals off
Whispering Rimsky-Korsakoff.
The American guest in his gilded suite
Sings, "She's my baby; ain't she neat?"
—The New Yorker.

DECREASE IN FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

The April, 1931, issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin, released this week by James W. Mullen, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, shows a decrease in employment and payrolls in manufacturing establishments in March, 1931, as compared with March, 1930.

The bulletin shows that the same 920 representative manufacturing establishments which employed 167,271 workers in March, 1930, employed only 137,021 workers in March, 1931, a decrease of 30,250, or 18.1 per cent. The total amounts of weekly payrolls for these establishments were \$5,238,886 in March, 1930, and \$4,104,324 in March, 1931, a decrease of \$1,134,562, or 21.7 per cent.

Among the groups of industries showing the largest decreases in employment in March, 1931, compared with the same month last year, were the following: Chemicals, oils and paints, including petroleum producing and refining, 28.3 per cent; metals, machinery and conveyances, 23.7 per cent; stone, clay and glass products, 23.0 per cent; and wood manufactures, including saw mills and planing mills, 18.2 per cent.

In March, 1931, compared with March, 1930, employment in public utilities declined 9.9 per cent, and in wholesale and retail trade employment declined 6.2 per cent.

The average weekly earnings of factory employees were \$31.32 in March, 1930, and \$29.95, in March, 1931, a decrease of \$1.37, or 4.4 per cent.

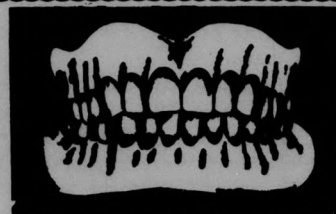
The decrease in employment in Los Angeles County in March, 1931, as compared with March, 1930, was 20.1; while during the same period employment decreased 16.6 per cent in San Francisco County. Total weekly payrolls declined 21.4 per cent in Los Angeles County in March, 1931, as compared with the same month last year, and in San Francisco County the corresponding decrease in total weekly payrolls was 20.7 per cent. Average weekly earnings declined 1.6 per cent in Los Angeles County, and 4.9 per cent in San Francisco County.

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\$12.50 up

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

The meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night was well attended, and an air of expectancy prevailed in anticipation of the report of the special committee to revise the constitution of the Council. The report of that committee was the chief business before the Council, and the details of the plan by which the permanent control of the Labor Temple is to be vested in the Council was listened to with the closest interest. The approaching maturity of the bonds of the Labor Temple Hall Association makes necessary a reorganization, and the delegates are to be given ample opportunity to study the plan proposed.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, April 10, 1931

Called to order at 8 p. m., by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes—Minutes of Previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Theatrical Stage Employees, W. G. Rusk, F. B. Williams. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. From American Federation of Labor, report on unemployment conditions in San Francisco, and survey of unemployment conditions in the United States. From Union Life Insurance Company, informing the Council that Karl A. Dietrich, business agent of Musicians No. 6, now represents the company in San Francisco. From Federal Employees No. 1, submitting information and statistics. An invitation to attend annual birthday luncheon of District Attorney Matthew M. Brady at Elks Club, noon, April 15th. Monthly Survey of Business received from the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Secretary: From Office Employees, requesting assistance in securing wage increases for placement clerks, assistant managers, and managers of State Employment Agencies.

Request Complied With: From Veterans of Foreign Wars, requesting endorsement of annual "Buddy Poppy" sale to be held during week ending Memorial Day.

Referred to Executive Committee: From Culinary Joint Board, complaint against Tait's at 24 Ellis street; from Milk Wagon Drivers, complaint against Marron's Creamery, 2020 Fillmore street.

Report of Executive Committee—Laid over complaint of Grocery Clerks against Vogel Bros., 2659 Mission street.

Referred to Special Committee—Telegram and letter from American Federation of Labor, requesting the unseating of local unions of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, at the instance of their International president. President Gorman, being present, did not object to the reference thus made.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs will assist Garment Workers in their "Buy a Shirt" campaign during April, and have circularized the membership. United Garment Workers thanked the Municipal Street Carmen for their assistance, and Delegate D. C. Murphy for presiding at the Street Carmen's concert and mass meeting; they are also conducting a house-to-house campaign for their union label. Butchers No. 115 report Golden State Meat Company, 315 Fourth street, unfair and importing unfair meats furnished by the unfair firm of Fry & Co., Seattle. Invite Garment Workers to attend their ladies' night meeting in Labor Temple, April 18th; will hold special meeting on April 22nd. Culinary unions advise all friends to keep out of B. J. D. Coffee Shop, 2631 Mission, and all Foster Dairy Lunches are unfair. Municipal Carmen find scheming politicians who put

over the charter now engaged in hatching new schemes to turn the municipal railway over to its rival. Report also death of their delegate, Cornelius Shea.

Fire Prevention Committee—Chair appointed Delegate T. A. Reardon as Council's representative to Fire Prevention Committee.

Joseph Casey, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, reported on the Modesto strike situation and solicited renewed vigor in prosecuting the boycott against the Milk Producers' Association of Central California, and the Challenge Milk and Butter Association products.

Labor Council Hall Association—Submitted copy of resolution adopted by the stockholders of the corporation, tendering their co-operation in any plan adopted by the Council to make changes in the control and management of the Labor Temple, as in the hands of the Council's committee to revise the constitution of the Labor Council.

Report of Special Committee—To revise the constitution of the Council, consisting of Delegates William P. McCabe, John P. McLaughlin, Frank Brown, Daniel C. Murphy and Paul Scharrenberg, submitted final report containing a detailed schedule of procedure to effect a change in the management of the Labor Temple upon the redemption of the outstanding bond issue on and after July 7, 1931, the main features of the plan being:

1. To reduce the number of directors from 15 to 9, and provide for their classification and rotation in office, so that after the first election and at the end of their respective terms, but three directors are elected each year, and each such director to serve for three years.

2. To reduce the capital stock from 22,500 shares at \$10 each, to 15,000 shares at \$10 each.

3. To change the liability of the stockholders to limited liability by adding to the name of the association the letters Ltd.

The Schedule of Procedure, containing the series of steps to be taken to carry out the plan, and fixing the dates on which each act is to be performed by the Council and the Hall Association, was thereupon approved by the Council.

The first of these steps contemplates the adoption of a constitutional amendment, which, in conformity with the constitution, was read for the first time and made a part of the minutes of the Council, to be read for the second time at the next regular meeting, when it shall be subject to amendment, and if then approved by a majority vote of delegates present it shall be finally acted upon at the following regular meeting, when it requires a two-thirds vote to adopt. Said proposal reads as follows:

Constitutional Amendment

To provide for the representation of the San Francisco Labor Council in the corporation organized for the purpose of managing the San Francisco Labor Temple.

Resolved, That the Constitution be amended as follows:

First: Section 1 of Article III is amended by adding at the end of said section the following paragraph:

"(a) On and after July 1, 1931, the Council shall be represented by nine (9) members on the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Hall Association, a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of California, September 17, 1906. Said directors shall be elected to represent the Council for terms of office as follows: At the first election to be held May 22, 1931, nine directors shall be elected, of which the three directors receiving the highest number of votes shall serve until March 1, 1934, the three directors receiving

the next highest number of votes shall serve until March 1, 1933, and the three directors elected by the votes of a lesser number shall serve until March 1, 1932; thereafter three directors shall be elected at each annual election of officers of the Council, to take office on the following first day of March, and each such director to serve for a regular term of three years. Any vacancy in the office of director may, after one week's notice, be filled at a regular meeting of the Council. In case of a tie between two or more candidates for director, the choice between them shall be decided by lot."

Second: Subsection 4, of Section 8, of Article III, is amended by striking out of said subsection 4, the first sentence thereof, reading as follows: "To represent this Council in the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association and to have charge of such securities as this Council may hold in said Association." (Effecting a repeal of this provision as being in conflict with the first part of this Amendment).

Third: A new section is added to Article IV, to be known and designated as Section 5, and to read as follows:

"Section 5. The duties of the Directors in the Labor Council Hall Association shall be:

"1. To manage and conduct the business of the corporation in conformity with the by-laws thereof and subject to the trusts imposed upon the directors by the Council.

"2. To regularly audit the books and accounts of the corporation and make written reports to the Council not less than once a year, or when requested to do so.

"3. To secure the consent and approval of the Council before disposing of or acquiring any real property, making any contract, or incurring any indebtedness, in excess of the sum of \$2,500 for any of said purposes.

"4. To make no change or alteration in the Articles of Incorporation or the By-laws of the Corporation, without first obtaining the consent and approval of the Labor Council."

(Note: Report in full will be published in next issue of Labor Clarion.)

New Business—Moved and seconded that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of Brother Cornelius Shea, member of Street Carmen No. 518. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$374.00. **Expenses**—\$254.93.

Council adjourned at 9:55 out of respect to the memory of Brother Shea.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secy.

SAN JOSE PAINTERS LOCKED OUT

"Like a bolt from the blue, after publishing the most promising stories of master painter and union journeymen relationships, came the lockout of workmen this week after seven days of demand for a wage cut," says the "Union Gazette" of San Jose, which continues:

"It is but a few days since President Hoover announced to the world that the United States had been saved from a worse depression than had befallen it, because employers had maintained wages and abstained from wage cuts. But the Industrial Association's 'American Plan' made a cut last year and the union bosses followed this month in direct opposition to the verdict of economists."

A statement by the publicity committee of the Painters' Union indicates that the master painters took the union by surprise. After negotiating on minor points a demand for a wage reduction was sprung. The union was notified that unless the wage cut was accepted the places of the workers would be filled with non-union men.

There is no excuse for a union man patronizing a non-union restaurant. The union shop card is displayed in good restaurants all over the city.

Discusses Communist Activities

Department of Labor Official Not Excited by "Reds"

Under the title of "Reds and Lost Wages," a recent book by Charles C. Wood, who has had a long experience as a United States Commissioner of Conciliation, the author discusses the subject of the place of Communists in the American labor movement. The book is published by Harper & Brothers. But this discussion is rather incidental to a larger consideration of what might be called the elements of irresponsibility in the whole American industrial situation. Included among these elements of irresponsibility one might think the author included—rather unexpectedly—such factors as judges on the bench who turn loose Communists under charges, rather too easily; local trade union organizations which turn their backs on trade union agreements; and employers who take every advantage possible of any situation in which they find themselves and their employees.

Communists Find Fertile Soil

The book deals principally with the two trades in which the Communists have appeared most prominently, textiles and shoe making. New England and the New South—these have been the fertile fields in which the Communists have found the soil most ready for their planting. A detailed analysis of the history of the textile business, showing its development from a house industry into a local small factory phase, but taking over the wage which had been accepted as sufficient in the preceding house industry level because the wages then were supplemental to the regular work of the household mother, accounts in part for the earlier low levels of the wages in that industry.

Conditions Favor "Reds"

How war prices and war wages tended to bring the textile wage scale nearer to the standard held in American industries is also brought out; and then the devastating effect of the unlimited competition which set the producers at each other's throats, and for a resource in the battle for trade led them to cut the wages of their workers, and finally to hunt for the lower wage levels of the Southland, is briefly but clearly set forth. The inevitable repercussions of this process, in the creation of conditions in which the Communists have temporarily found a responsive impulse among a body of workers of both foreign and native American extraction, appear in logical order in the account of the author.

Apathy Is Depreciated

The author draws a somewhat discouraging picture of the average American characteristic of indifference to what is going on in the community, and the failure of those in various positions of authority to insist upon standards of action with reference to their effect upon the general conditions.

The barefaced frauds practiced by Communist leaders in the Gastonia and other Southern strikes and in the Brooklyn shoe factories are set forth in detail.

The frank announcement by the Communists that they set out to create "illegal" conditions, together with the rest of their published program of turbulence and destruction of everything from property to governmental institutions, seems to the author to be justification for a policy of much less considerate and much more vigorous handling than has been observed by certain courts toward this factor of our industrial unrest.

Proselyting Field Limited

Mr. Wood does not believe that there is any possibility of a Communist development in this country beyond the limited groups of those who are more or less temperamentally adapted to the

reception of that program, whether native or foreign in origin. But he deprecates the too open permission which has been given them for the disorganization of industry, and the causing of tremendous losses in wages and profits, as the unnecessary outcome of their operations.

Mr. Wood takes no account of the existence or of the possibilities of the newer development of a democracy in industry, such as practiced in the Naumkeag Mills, or in the B. & O. Railway shops, over against the "autocracy" practiced by either the irresponsible labor union groups or the equally irresponsible employers. Perhaps this is because these, very naturally, have not come within the scope of his experience as a conciliator.

PLANNING FOR CONVENTION

Plans are being formulated by the budget committee recently appointed by the Central Labor Council of Santa Barbara to make the necessary preparations for financing the coming state convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which is to convene at Santa Barbara next September, according to the "Union Labor News."

This committee is composed of F. H. Waller, of the painters; A. Korngiebel, of the carpenters; R. W. Sherrill, of the butchers; B. Borderre, of the plumbers; D. Sullivan, of the plasterers; D. White of the building laborers; and F. C. Bradley, of the sheet metal workers.

The committee is formulating plans which will be incorporated in a letter to the affiliated local unions to be submitted to each local union for consideration and action at an early date.

NEW OFFICIAL WELL KNOWN HERE

Charles L. Baine, secretary-treasurer of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and editor of the "Journal," its official newspaper, has resigned. His place has been filled by the election of Edward O'Dell of Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. O'Dell has hosts of friends in San Francisco who wish him well in his new position. For more than a year Mr. O'Dell represented his international union in this city and vicinity.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
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AT A PRICE YOU LIKE TO PAY

BOSS ALWAYS FAIR TO LABOR
1034 MARKET ST. UNION TAILOR

JULIUS S. GODEAU, INC.

Independent of the Trust
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 Van Ness Avenue
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Private Exchange HEmlock 1230
OAKLAND STOCKTON
Funeral Service That Saves and Serves

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UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

THE CORRECT NEW STYLES

OF

Fifty years
of fine shoemaking.
W. L. DOUGLAS
Shoes

UNION
STORE

FOR MEN
NOW IN STOCK

UNION
SHOES

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

APRIL UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

Many different methods of union label agitation are being used in the big nation-wide label campaign, now on under the direction of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Some of the methods follow:

The radio, mass meetings, distribution of literature, moving pictures free to the merchants to interest them in the work, a day or week selected by different local unions when each member is required to spend at least \$1 or more for some union label article, a prize being offered to the member who has purchased the greatest number of such articles, local newspaper representatives urging the merchants to stress the union label in their advertising, cataloging union members as to where living and other commodities are purchased, window cards given to business houses, letters to business men, clubs and lodges setting forth the object of the campaign, label exhibits, banquets at which the speakers call attention to the campaign and its object, advertising through the local newspapers, label entertainments, broadcasting invitation to unorganized to attend label mass meetings.

John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, points out that the present campaign, which will last through April, presents a fine opportunity for all trade unionists to unite on a program of creating an interest in union labeled merchandise and pushing union services of all kinds.

"There is plenty of time yet to start the campaign," Mr. Manning said. "Do not let it be said that trade unionists failed to respond to a campaign inaugurated solely for their benefit."

GARMENT WORKERS' CAMPAIGN

The campaign in behalf of local union-made clothing being prosecuted by joint action of manufacturers and the local Garment Workers' Union is creating great interest among union men and women, as well as others who have become interested through the radio talks of Dr. James M. Heady. Visits are being paid to the various unions by Dr. Heady and W. G. Desepte, secretary of the Trades Union Promotional League, and good progress is reported. The pledge cards of the Garment Workers' Union, obligating union men to purchase at least one union label shirt during the month of April, should be in the hands of all trades unionists interested in keeping intact the local union of the garment workers. A serious unemployment situation confronts this organization, and it should be extended a helping hand by all trades unionists.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

The San Francisco "Chronicle" includes the following in its "Twenty-five Years Ago" column: "The San Francisco Labor Council appointed H. M. Alexander, A. M. Tiedman, John Kean, William Delaney, A. Sierweski, G. B. Benham, D. A. Schwarting, William Stansbury, H. L. Grimmer, G. Selo, J. R. Matheson and A. L. Friedman delegates to the central committee in charge of the Labor day celebration."

DEATHS OF UNION MEMBERS

During the last week the following members of local unions passed away: Leroy Gibson, member of the Pressmen's Union; Charles Henry Chase, Barbers' Union No. 148; Frank J. Guinee, Typographical Union.

BOYS' ACHIEVEMENT EXPOSITION

More than a thousand exhibits, entered by San Francisco boys, will be on view at the first annual Boys' Achievement Exposition, to be held by the San Francisco Boys' Club in its quarters at Twenty-first and Mission streets, as a feature of International Boys' week, April 28 to May 2.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for April 1, 1931.

State of California, }
County of San Francisco } s.s.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Business Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, D. P. Haggerty, President, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiants full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1931.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY.

(My commission expires March 27, 1933.)

"I have no luck with women." "Lucky fellow!"
—Nebelspalter.

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IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
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JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
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Eastern Outfitting Company
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OCCIDENTAL
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PRINTING AND BADGES